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The necessity for voting machines in this county has become so apparent and is so generally recognized that another session of the Legislature should not pass without making their use compulsory.

While our political opponents enjoy the general blessings of prosperity, and for them should be thankful with all the rest of us, they have special cause for thanksgiving in that they have been delivered from their own folly.

The annual report of the superintendent of city schools shows that, while the total enrollment for 1902 was only 550 greater than in 1901, the average daily attendance greater. The increased daily at-

Arizona had 62,000,000 acres and only 92,nhabitants in 1900 and is anxious State. The objection is too much too few people. No Territory should become a State until it has the population required for a representative in any of the larger States.

Senator Johnson, of Crawfordsville, who docared that the present law vacating the office of any sheriff who permits an accused man in custody to be lynched, is a vicious one and also unconstitutional, very fortunately belongs to the minority party-and is not the Supreme Court of Indiana.

The anthracite coal commission should not end its investigation without getting at the bottom facts relative to the railroads and the coal-mining business. The public has a right to know whether they are violating the law by engaging in mining and whether they make discriminating rates in their own favor.

The suggestion of the attorney general that prosecuting attorneys should be comaltogether by annual salaries should receive the attention of the Legislature. The fee system, always subject to peculiarly inappropriate in the osecuting attorneys, whose compensation is thus made to partake of the character of blood money.

The report of Attorney General Taylor makes a highly creditable showing of his zeal in serving the State, with correspondingly valuable results. To have collected and turned into the State treasury the sum of \$1,515,256 by hard litigation and without profiting by it himself to the extent of a single dollar is a record of which any public official may well be proud.

A fortnight or so ago it was stated that Attorney General Knox was waiting for the pending beef trust to make the first open step towards an organization to attack it in the courts. Yesterday it was announced that the proposed combination was indefinitely postponed, if not entirely abandoned. It was a wise 'coon that said, "Don't shoot, colonel; I'll come down."

An investigation instituted by the Knights of Labor at the recent session at Niagara Falls brought out the fact that a local assembly held a large block of stock in the window-glass trust, and that Simon representing Local Assembly 300. aster-workman, is a member of of directors of the trust and had making the agreement that no would be allowed to begin work until the stock of glass should be reduced to 200,000 boxes, Mr. Burns is sharply criticised.

The statement of the President that he recognized the Addicks faction in Delaware as the Republican party has the truly-good newspapers of most valuable topic. They had begun to use the assumption that the President had recognized Mr. Addicks as the leader of the Republican party in Delaware, and influence would be used to make that temarkable citizen United States senlarge number of editorials crowdhe epithet of indignant righteousalready been published. Some papers have printed several edfull of indignation at the Presiirse and deploring the gradual devirtue of Mr. Roosevelt. Some lispensers of light and sweetness yet attacked the President for has not done and does not contemplate doing, but the fact that all such are false should not hinder them in the exploiting of their own virtues and ng in the darkest colors the political vices that would attach to the Prescause he will not take their advice and disrupt the party to which he belongs and in which he believes. If those papers ligent British mechanics to this country to which have assailed the President for doing

that which he has not done, and which he they have been zealous they will at least attempt an apology.

Enter into His gates with thanksgiving and into His courts with praise; be thankful unto Him and bless His name. For the Lord is good: His mercy is everlasting; and the truth endureth to all generations.

Offer unto God thanksgiving and pay thy vows unto the Most High. Let us come before his presence with

thanksgiving. O that men would praise the Lord for His goodness and for His wonderful works to the children of men. And let them sacrifice the sacrifices of thanksgiving.

I will offer to thee the sacrifice of thanksgiving and will call upon the name of the

O give thanks unto the Lord; for He good; because His mercy endureth forever. Sing unto the Lord with thanksgiving; sing praise upon the harp unto our God. It is a good thing to give thanks unto the Lord, and to sing praises unto Thy name, Most High.

#### THE FAILURE OF THE COAL NEGOTIATION.

The failure of the coal operators and miners to reach a settlement of their difficulties outside of the commision will cause disappointment and surprise-disappointment because the public is tired of the controversy, and surprise because it was thought the acquiescence of both parties in the movement insured its success. The public can only speculate as to the cause of its failure, for it is by no means certain that the real reasons appear in the statement of the independent operators.

It was understood that the proposition

for an outside settlement came from the combined operators upon the suggestion of the commission, and that the individual operators would join in the settlement. The protest against the proceeding comes from the individual operators, and it seems to have been accepted at once by the railroad operators as a bar to further negotiations. It may be that the independent operators think they stand a better chance of getting justice from the commission than they would in a settlement in which they would be outclassed and outvoted by the railroad operators. It will be remembered that while they were not an original party to the creation of the commission they were allowed by the commission to intervene after its sittings began, and thus became a party to the cause, represented by counsel, etc. Their interests are different from those of the railroad operators in that they have to pay freight to the latter, and probably discriminating rates. They can bring this matter before the commission and get some kind of an expression upon it, whereas in a settlement by tendance seems to show the operation of the two main parties to the controversy it would probably be entirely ignored. The freight question is a vital one for the independent operators, and their interests in this regard are so antagonistic to those of the railroad operators that they could not hope for justice in a negotiation in which they would be treated as an outside party. The commission, on the contrary, is bound to do them justice because it has recognized their standing in court.

The protest of the independent operators

does not disclose any motive of antagonism to the railroad operators. On the contrary, it is based on the alleged ground of common interests in securing a vindication before the public and in compelling the miners' union to take its proper place relative to their business. They represent that an outside settlement at this stage of the proceedings, before the operators have introduced any evidence in support of their contentions, would be equivalent to a confession on their part that all the charges of the miners are true and would strengthen and perpetuate the power of the union. To quote their language: "If this settlement be made now, when not a single witness has been called on our part, or on your behalf, it would be, in the eyes of the public, a confession that we have heretofore been guilty of all the offenses charged against us by the mine workers, and would be an absolute and distinct surrender to the miners' union, and the troubles will not only be continued, but so magnified as to be absolutely unbearable." For these reasons the independent operators withdrew from the proposed negotiation and protested against any further proceeding in that direction. The independent operators are as much interested in getting rid of the miners' union as the railroad operators are, and it may be they think a decision by the commission is the best means of doing that as well as of getting a solution of the freight question. At all events, their protest brought the negotiation to a sudden end, and on next Wednesday the commission will resume its work. It has before it a tedious and thankless task, with a certainty that no conclusion it may reach will be satisfactory to all of the contending parties, though, fortunately, they have all agreed to abide by it.

## AN ENGLISHMAN ON AMERICAN

METHODS. The Mosely commission of British me chanics and representatives of trades unions arrived in Washington yesterday to call on the President and went from there to New York, where the commission will separate for ten days to allow each member to investigate matters concerning his own trade. On their return to England they will make known their views in reports, pamphlets and lectures. The commission is traveling on the invitation and at the expense of Alfred Mosely, a wealthy Englishman, who organized the trip as a means of studying trade conditions, methods of manufacture and the relations of capital and labor in this country. commission has visited New York, Albany, Schenectady, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Chicago. Dayton and Pittsburg. The tour falls far short of taking in all the industrial centers of the country, but the visitors have their eyes open and no doubt they have learned a great deal. On Monday at Pittsburg Mr. Mosely was asked for his personal views as to how American industrial methods compare with those of Great Britain. He said he thought Americans were far ahead in their wholesale way of doing things and in the modern machinery they employed. He thought perhaps the British were ahead in shipbuilding, but in nearly everything else Americans were in the lead. He said that as a result of his observations he was convinced that British

improvement must come through their

workingmen. The capitalists of that coun-

learn from American workingmen is probaing them up to the American standard of United States. skill and production will be slow work.

On another point Mr. Mosely spoke interestingly. He said he was convinced that the protective tariff had been a great blessing to this country. He said that as an or at least thinks it has. It is daily drift-Englishman he believed that moderate free ing away from us. The valuable trade of were an American I should let well enough | a year to us, is going to European comalone and should oppose any tinkering with the tariff." Asked for his views regarding | Congress, on its reassembling, must face. will curb themselves."

These views are interesting because they come from an intelligent foreigner who makes no concealment of the fact that he is trying to promote the commercial prosperity and supremacy of his own country Thousands of intelligent Americans who are convinced that protection is the true policy for this country would freely admit that it might not be the best policy for England, though it is being advocated by an increasing number of Englishmen. It is quite a concession for an English freetrader to admit that protection has been of immense benefit to this country and to say that if he were an American he should

No person is obliged to accept Mr. Mosely's views regarding trusts, but one must admit that he is not swayed by partisan considerations. When he says that he regards trusts as the greatest industrial blessing this country enjoys, he evidently refers to their effectiveness as business machines and to their results in the way of reducing the cost of production and distribution. These facts must enter into any intelligent conclusion on the subject.

#### A LOCAL ISSUE.

An article in the New Orleans Times Democrat, opposing reciprocity with Cuba recalls the statement of General Hancock in 1880 that "the tariff is a local issue." Many people laughed loudly and derisively when the gallant soldier expressed thi opinion because they regarded it as absurd. Those who have watched the attitude of the people toward tariffs must have discovered that General Hancock expressed a truth. He could not have more clearly stated the fact that many people are free raders until their own products are menaced by a free list. Here is the Times-Democrat. It will advocate a tariff for revenue only if the Democrats have the courage to put it in their next platform. It lifts up a fervent voice for tariff reform until the sugar schedule is under discussion, when it becomes the most positive advocate of local protection. It will tell us that the sugar-producing interest of Louislana will be ruined with a lower protective duty than the present, which is about 100 per cent. ad valorem. It says in effect: "Put all the monopolies, iron, woolen goods, glass, earthenware, upon the free list in conformity to the gospel of free trade, but we must have a 100 per cent. duty on sugar to enable us to survive." Of course, the Times-Democrat is hostile to a cut in the 100 per cent. duties in favor of Cuba. It was clearly with the hostile element in Congress during the last session, and it now views with evident satisfaction what it regards as the fresh complications which may block the ratification of a Cuban

alone in this general devotion to free trade modified by local protection. All over the country men who are interested in special manufacturing industries are free traders until it comes to them, when they will give the reasons why their industry should be made a special exception. So when Mr. Gorman made over the Wilson tariff bill the free-trade Democrats on general principles sprang up in every part of the country demanding free trade in general but a high duty for the protection of their own industry. The Democrats in the Southern coal and iron States demanded a duty on coal and iron ores. Democrats in Indiana in the glass-making industry implored their senators to stand between them and ruin. Democrats in the local tile-making industry implored protection for themselves. In brief, the Democrats in the different industries made a protective party which forced the adoption of the Gorman portion of the Democratic tariff of 1894. Thus did fine theories fall before the demands of the practical. The real free-trader is the man who has no direct interest in any the great industries of the country.

# THE CUBAN SITUATION.

The attitude of the Cubans toward the United States at the present time can be gratifying only to that small number of persons who would prevent closer commercial relations with the island simply to advance the interests of the limited beetsugar trust. A year ago Cuba was anxious for a reciprocal treaty, but now the leaders are more than indifferent. The better prospect for an advance in the price of sugar and the hostile influences of competitors for Cuba's trade in Europe have led Cubans to believe they can get along without our assistance. They seem to forget all that the United States has done for them in relieving them from the thralldom of Spain and in setting them in the business of self-government with good credit and no debts. All these things and more the Cuban leaders seem not to be able to recall. They realize that when we set them up in self-government we compelled them to put a clause in their Constitution that they should not borrow money or confer favors upon foreign nations without our consent, and then came away. They remember that when Cuba's industries were paralyzed they asked us for help by giving their preference over those of other nations, and we refused. Consequently, they are sullen

and profess not to regard us as friends. Secretary Hay and the Cuban minister in Washington have agreed upon a treaty which President Palma will not submit to the Cuban Congress because he knows that it would be rejected. Because the Cuban Congress is embittered by our refusal or neglect to give Cuba reciprocity when it was most needed, that Congress has refused to carry out the provisions of their Constitution required by the United States under the Platt amendment, taking the ground that such provisions are not binding upon Cuba until a treaty shall have been negotiated with the United States. which the present Congress is in no hurry to consider. General Bliss, who was the popular collector of customs at Havana. is in Cuba trying to bring the Cubans to a state of reasonableness. It is reported were lacking in enterprise. Bringing intel- that he has made little progress. Presi-

to be friendly, but the controlling element bly a good way to educate them, but bring- in the Cuban Congress is hostile to the

Such is the outcome of the wretched performance of those who opposed the McKinley-Roosevelt policy during the last session of Congress. Cuba has been rebuffed, trade was best for his country, but "if I | the island, which should be worth \$50,000.000 petitors. Such are the conditions which trusts, he said: "I regard your trusts as | Doubtless the President will present a plan the greatest industrial blessing you have. | in his message, but will those who defeated If there are evil trusts, you will find they his policy in the last session repeat their

Vermont has had a prohibitory liquor law for more than forty years, yet so much opposition has arisen that the Legislature now in session has submitted a local option bill to the people. If it is approved by a majority of the voters in the special election in January the bill will become a law and the prohibitory law be repealed. If otherwise the prohibitory law will remain on the statute books, even if it is not enforced. Vermont is the State which retains, more largely than any other, a native population, and it has no city with a population exceeding 20,000. In all country towns the people desire prohibition and will have it, and will enforce it under the local option law. In cities and larger towns the law is a dead letter because public opinion will not sustain its enforcement. In their platform the Republicans made the change to local option an issue. The vote in January will be watched with interest.

The commissioner of pensions says the Pension Office is weighted down with aged and incapacitated clerks who, in his opinion, ought to be pensioned, retired or provided for in some way. Discussing the subject in his annual report he says that "if five hundred superannuated clerks could be retired and one hundred young men put in their places, I could very greatly improve the service and augment its speed, besides saving much money." The secretary of the interior concurs in the commissioner's views and recommends appropriate legislation be enacted by Congress for the retirement from duty of aged employes. A civil pension list is not accordance with American ideas, but there seems to be a necessity for some action

The secretary of war, in his annual report, strongly indorses the views of a large majority of army officers in favor of the reestablishment of the post exchange, or canteen. "The restoration of the exchange," he says, "as it existed prior to the passage of the act of Feb. 2, 1901, prohibiting the sale of beer, is desired and urged by the great majority of officers and men, and by none more than those of pronounced temperance views." Numerous reports to the department and investigations made on its own account show, beyond a doubt, that the effect of the closing of the canteen upon the morality, discipline and health of the troops has been bad. This is the testimony of facts against sentiment.

The report that a company has been organized in Middletown, O., to manufacture paper from cornstalks and that it has contracted for a plant which will cost \$250,000 is a matter of no little importance, since Unfortunately the Times-Democrat is not | the proposition to make paper of that material is quite as reasonable as was that made years ago that print paper could be made of wood pulp. It took a long time to learn to make paper of wood, and the learning cost those who embarked in the enterprise hundreds of thousands of dollars. In many States where much paper is consumed there is now very little material for making it, but if the cornstalk can be utilized these States will have an annual supply of raw material.

## THE HUMORISTS.

His Peripatetic Lunch.

Harvard Lampoon Waitress (at quick-lunch stand)-Do you wan o eat this sandwich here or take it with you? Gentleman-Both.

#### Tempora Mutantur, Etc. merican Tit-Bits.

Miss Longyears (youthfully)-You know I have been called quite good looking? Cynicus-Oh! I dare say. You see standards of beauty change every ten years or so!

# Poor Lincoln!

"I've just thought of a good joke on Lincoln." "You mean by Lincoln." "No, I mean on him. The town that's named after him out in Nebraska is the home of William Jennings Bryan."

#### Hoped He Might Improve. Washington Times.

Husband (vituperatively)-I was an idiot when married you, Mary. Wife (quietly)-Yes, Tom, I knew you were But what could I do? You seemed my only chance, and I thought then that you might im prove a little with time.

## Manners and Business.

New York Sun. Sir Walter Raleigh had just laid his cloak the mud when Essex inquired the reason. "Because," replied the wily courtier, wanted to raise the dust." And a subsequent present from the royal

#### county showed it was, indeed, pay dirt. More Like It.

Kansas City Journal "Football is a very old game."

"Yes. Don't you know the Bible says Mose was in the rushes?" "Humph! Moses was also in a basket. Per- proper jurisdiction.

haps it is basketball you are thinking of?"

## Wanted a Man Saturday.

New York Tribune Robinson Crusoe had just named his man Friday when he was ready to kick himself all over the island

"What a fool!" he exclaimed. "If I had called of the week." Subsequently, however, the royalties on his book more than covered his loss.

# ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

J. Pierpont Morgan, while a student at the English High School in Boston, took the mathematics prize for three years in Thomas F. Walsh, the Colorado million-

aire, is having erected for his eleven-yearold son, in Washington, a fully equipped theater, intended to develop the dramatic talent of the boy. T. J. Ellinwood, who was Henry War-

Beecher's official stenographer during the

entire period of his pastorate of Plymouth

Church, and who is seventy-two years of age, has just been married. One of the latest curiosities at the British Museum is a Chinese bank note of the fourteenth century, which was discovered in the ruins of a statue of Budda at Peking. Paper money was not introduced into Eu-

rope till the seventeenth century.

graduate of Harvard. He is an Englishman and was educated in France, but chose to take his degree in America. It was he who started the agitation which resulted in making Niagara Falls a state reservation. He is a liberal and has represented South Wolverhampton in Parliament for two years, but is best known as an authority on the affairs of Asia and the far East. Lord Kitchener's prominence has recalled an old story told of him after the Egyptian campaign. During the brief period in which society tried to lionize him, without much success, a young dandy approached him with a handkerchief which he begged Kitchener to write his "Your sister's, I suppose?" comfilmsy thing. "No, sir; my own," answered the young gentleman. "Ah," commented the man from Khartum, "what is

your taste in hairpins?" Augusta Victoria, German Empress, commanding stature required of a presi-Queen of Prussia, is forty-four years old. dential candidate. It is evident, also, that The Empress is four months older man the Star has not yet heard of the incipient her august consort, whom she married in | boom for Representative Williams, of Car-1881, and to whom she has borne six promising sons and a charming little princess, local following that is inspired by an ennow ten years old, who bears the names her two most famous ancestresses, Queen Victoria and Queen Louise. The Empress is the daughter of that Duke of Schieswig-Holstein-Augustenburg to whom it was expected that the conquered duchies would be given after the Danish war of 1864. Fate and Bismarck, however, willed otherwise, and the duke died a year before his daughter's exalted marriage. The Empress is a descendant of a half-sister of Queen Victoria, and is niece of Prince Christian. She has the reputation of being a model German wife and mother.

### A PLEA FOR GEN. SMITH.

#### It Would Be a Just and Popular Thing to Reinstate Him.

Washington Post. It seems to us that Gen. Jacob H. Smith should be reinstated in the active list. He is a plain soldier man, who has given his whole life to the service, and whose only idea, from the first, is to "find the enemy and smash 'em." That may not be the theory of supermodern warriors, but it is the theory on which our great captains have proceeded, from U. S. Grant down, and it is particularly well adapted to the purposes of real war. General Smith has been retired before his time -through a misapprehension, we feel surebut it is not too late to undo the injustice and restore him to a position which e has honored most conspicuously

We have no wish to go over the case Its salient features are already again. sufficiently familiar to the country. we suggest is that Gen. Jacob H. Smith be put back upon the active list and left there to take his turn in orderly and honorable retirement. His conduct since he returned from the Philippines has been admirable in every way. It has been as admirable, in fact, as was his conduct in the islands. Out there he was the incarnation of war. He did his duty-did it cheerfully and thoroughly. If there was anything wrong about the war itself, certainly that was no fault of his. He did not make the war, of dictate the lines upon which it was to be prosecuted. He had his orders and he obeyed them to the best of his ability. Returning, after long and arduous service, he was met at San Francisco by the announcement of his untimely transfer to the retired list. With right to expect reward and commendation, he received, instead, only reproof and degradation. He has set up no plaint, however. He has organized no olitical cabal to agitate his grievances, nor yet posed as a martyr to catch the eye. He has, on the contrary conducted himself with a simple and selfdignity which entitles him to We doubt whether, among all the generals who have won fame and received reward in connection with Philippines, there is any who really deserves more sympathy and admiration than General Smith.

The President could do nothing just or gracious than the act we have Under any circumstances, General Smith would not have more than about a year of active service, but at least he is entitled to that, if loyalty, devotion, and courage entitle an officer to

## A PARLIAMENTARY SLAVE.

#### Threats of Retirement Beat Down Opposition in England. London Letter in Brooklyn Eagle.

A casual observer who reads the daily reports of the proceedings in the House of Commons and who knows nothing of its methods must surely come to the conclusion that the august body is composed of no more than three or four members, for during the past two or three weeks the ordinary M. P. has been almost obliterated so far as the debates are concerned. All that is required of him is undivided attention to the speeches, dull, dreary, uninteresting, and his vote cast in the division lobbies per order of his party chiefs. A visit to the House at these times discloses the meiancholy fact that to be a British member of Parliament means an approach to slavery which is not dreamed of in any other constitutional country Obedience, blind and unflinching, is required of the private member. Disc relentlessly punished and the bogie of retirement is unreservedly usd as a club to There are not many members who can afford to rely upon their personal popu-

larity with their constituents against their party organization. If it were not so the education bill, which has now dragged its weary length through the better part of three weeks, would by this time have found its well-deserved grave in a gloom of oblivion. Sheer party organization, the crack of the whip and the terror infused by a strong central committee have enabled Mr. Balfour to force his bill as far as he has got with it You see down at Westminster dozens of

hollow-eyed men, tired out, wan and weary, who are brought down to their seats day after day against their own inclinations and convictions. They are tired of it all and wish they had never been afflicted by that terrible scourge, political ambition, for they have found that after all they are nothing more than the pawns of the Cecil The country might as well elect a game. set of dummies to represent it at Westminster, for the present Parliament is nothing more than an adjunct to Hatfield House, taking its cue from the middle ages and inspired by a medievalism truly remarkable in these modern days.

#### Gompers, Right and Wrong, Minneapolis Times.

President Samuel Gompers spoke words of wise warning to the delegates to the convention of the American Federation of Labor and was not a whit too emphatic in picturing the dangers of internecine strife and in depicting the certain rupture that would follow the practices of certain unions on the line of extended and im-

President Gompers was not justified in comparing President Eliot of Harvardfor there can be no question as to whom he meant in his epithetical remark-to Benedict Arnold and Judas Iscariot, and comparing them to the advantage of the two last named. Such is not the temperance of language that he advises others to employ, but is the fire-brand speech that gets applause from the groundlings and him Saturday I'd have had a pay day every day gives to the judicious grief. Upon reflecion President Gompers is doubtless sorry that in starting a wave of applause he started a larger one of disapprobation. He has been a conservative man on the whole and a verbal mistake, though serious, should not be laid at his door in perpetuity.

#### Theory as to Slot Machines. Philadelphia Record.

those machines stay just as much as the saloon. Bishop Potter, you know, said the saloon is the poor man's club, and it may be just as well said that the slot machine is the poor man's stock exchange. In California, Washington and several other States the slot machines are licensed and under vigilant inspection. Where this system prevails the machines pay in check. If a man puts in a nickel and makes a strike he is paid in checks. which are good at the lunch counter of the restaurant, the cigar stand or at the bar. as the case may be. Suppose there are .000 nickel machines operating in Philadelphia. Now, if these were licensed at \$100 a year there's \$300,000 for the city treasury, and an inspection insured that would pre-Norman, author of "All the Russias," is a skin machines."

# WATTERSON NOT ELIGIBLE.

One Presidential Disqualification

That the Kentuckian Has. Milwaukee Sentinel.

The Washington Star has been analyzing the election returns and believes it has discovered but one man who can be nominated by the Democratic party in 1904 with any degree of consistency. Senator Gorman is ruled out of the race because of his protectionist sympathies; Hill, Bryan, Tom Johnson and Pattison are mented the general, as he surveyed the under recently formed snowdrifts; Cleveland has had his day; Olney is not considered worthy of mention, and "Governor" Stone, of Missouri, has not grown to the mi, Ill., the Egyptian statesman who has a thusiasm which bids fair to spread to adjoining countles.

Having examined the list of possible candidates very carefully, the Star has reached the decision that Col. Henry Watterson alone is eligible for the nomination. Being an independent paper, the Star has sought to find some man who represents in the manner of personal convictions the principles which the Democratic party is expected to stand for in 1904. The record Colonel Watterson has made at national conventions of the party, the protests he has filed against the heresies incorporated into national platforms and the loyalty with which he has supported party candidates even when his advice was spurned and his wishes ignored, all combine to make his position in the Democratic party as

unique as it is creditable. Neither the Star nor the Sentinel is osition to expect that its advice will be taken seriously by Democrats, but there can be no harm in pointing out the fact that the Star has omitted one important matter that will prove to be a serious handicap should Colonel Watterson become a candidate for the presidential nomination on the Democratic ticket. There is reason to believe that no man who has borne arms against the government of the United States will ever become the chief executive of this Nation. Granted that Colonel Watterson was young when he entered the Confederate army; that he may have thought the rebellion an ill-advised movement; that he became a rebel soldier merely because his associates and public sentiwas a mistake achieved by the North was a righteous one-granting all these, the fact remains that he raised his hand against the Union. He may now be as loyal-he is, in fact-as any citizen of the most loyal State. may be able to teach patriotism to the members of his party. Sectional lines have been obliterated and the campaign orator may repeat, "There is now no North and no South, but one united country." even the Democratic party would hesitate before it would nominate for the presidency army. The Star must go farther afield to find an eligible candidate.

### RAILWAY POSTAL SERVICE.

## Some of the Perils to Which the

Clerks Are Subjected. Forrest Crissey, in the World's Work. One clerk was busy throwing mail in a combination smoker and baggage car, when suddenly, without an instant's warning, he felt the car leap from the track and heard terrific crash. When he regained conclousness the wreck presented this chaotic condition: the two forward cars had been plunged down a seventy-foot embankment; the combination car landed in an upright position with the rear trucks on the roof, every seat in the smoking compartment being utterly demolished, while on the floor of the mail compartment was a huge angular stone weighing not less than half a ton. How the mail clerk escaped unhurt will always be a mystery.

There is probably no department of the government service in which a higher standard of devotion to duty is maintained than in this. During a heavy freshet on the Susquehanna river, in 1890, all bridges were swept away and the railroad tracks along the banks practically destroyed. Four mail clerks remained in their car until the water rising and flowing through the doors compelled them to take to an im- | the life, and I guess I'll stay there for a provised raft which consisted of pieces of loating sidewalks and other debris of the inundation, lashed together. On this frail craft they put their pouches, and carefully propelling by poles along with the current gained the postoffice, a mile away. They found this abandoned, with eight feet of water in the street at that point. They were almost exhausted and their condition was precarious. Finally, however, they rescued by boats and taken into houses through the second-story windows. The letter mail was all intact and in fairly rood condition ne time ago the "run" on a Western

road was "short" a clerk because of sickness. An official of the service happened to be on the train, and volunteered his services. For fifteen hours he stuck to his work at the letter case. In the journey of more than five hundred miles he had only a sandwich or two for food, and stood on his feet without relief. There are other instances on record where entire crews have stood to the work without food for twentyfour hours.

## PURCHASED SENATORSHIPS.

#### Little Evidence to Support Charges Made by Demagogues.

Atlanta Costitution. Another of those eccentric and spasmodic waves of anti-millionaire senatorialism i just now swashing over the country. Last Sunday several leading New York, Boston and Philadelphia divines, by a kind of telepathic concert of ideas, jumped on the United States Senate as the center of gravity for men who have discovered mines, silver mines, copper ranges, figured as railway owners and managers-or done anything else that has enabled them to use the shibboleth "millions" and find it the open sesame to the Senate chamber.

How far this sort of talk misses the truth may be judged from the fact that, with the full list of the Senate before us, we cannot mark more than seventeen of the eightyeight as men who have ever been reputed to belong in the list of American millionaires. And we greatly suspect that about seven of that seventeen are overestimated, for, as a good old Georgia lady was wont to say of reputed rich men: "It is never safe to measure a snake until it is dead!" Many an appraised millionaire's estate after his death has been found a long way within

six figures. It is very certain, at any rate, that these clerical and otherwise pessimistic people could do better for public opinion than to poison it with these extravagant charges and to inflame it unreasonably against the higher house of our national legislature. Indeed, they might vastly help toward the interests of purity in politics by preaching to the influential people of their congregations that the presence of men in the United States Senate suspected of buying their seats in that body is an indictment of the indifference of their own class to the details of operative politics,

The statement that men buy their way into the Senate involves the co-operative fact that the people are themselves either foolish or corrupt enough to elect to the state legislatures men who are so brutally rascally as to sell the State's noblest offices to the highest bidder.

## American Soldiers of Fortune.

Baltimore News. America is up to her ears in the Colombian war. Not only are her regular navy officers acting as referees on Panama, seeing that the rebels do not foul the government or the government foul the rebels, but her soldiers of fortune are actually making an effort to decide the war. Capt. H. H. Marmaduke, a former Confederate, has assumed command of the Colombian navy, and his flagship is officered by Americans and has an American crew Their vessel is well armed and they have taken pains to see that they can shoot straight before going to Panama to give

reasonably certain that there

a fight now, when Captain Marmaduke's

fleet meets the fleet of the Colombian rebels. The captain has with him some of the material which helped to win the day at Manila and a Santiago. If they had only Colombians to deal with the outcome would not be in doubt, but we are told that Americans man the insurgent fleet also, and it will be American against American fighting the battles of foreigners. That is the situation which confronts the world with growing frequency nowadays. The American loves to fight, especially if he has had an opportunity already to smell powder. He the South African veldt, in the camps of both Boer and Briton. The American fought with Greece and Turkey. China and Japan, but seldom has he made up the greater part of the force on each side, as will be the case when the Colombian fleet meets that of the insurgents. In this event the Americans will be fighting for the sake of the fight. What's Colombia to him, or he to Colombia? Is it not just possible, however, that he will ask a substantial reward when it is all over, and that some American may then teach the turbulent little republic how to govern it-

### COWBOY OF THE PRESENT.

#### He Is a Sedate, Businesslike Person, and Doesn't Use Firewater.

New Orleans Times-Democrat. Frontier life seems to appeal to college men more strongly than to any other one class of men. Why, is beyond explanation, so far as the men themselves are concerned, and generally they begin life on the plains as a "cow puncher," or, more poetically speaking, a cowboy.

Years ago one could visit some one of the big cattle ranches of the West and was always sure he would meet some "frat" man to break him into the ways of the camp. Of recent years the cowboy has not been so conspicuous a figure, because of the introduction of the barbed wire fence. Of course, he exists, but he is not the wild, light-hearted dare-devil of the early eighties. There has been a marked change in his conduct of late years. The cowboy of the past was wont to go to the nearest "grog shop," imbibe freely of "firewater" of unknown quality in very large quantities, and, with half dozen or more, take charge of the town. But in this day and time, the typical cowboy is only read about-never seen. The present product of the plains is a very sedate business chap, with the same broad-rimmed, light brown ment in the State where he lived were hat, who can assume his place in the balloverwhelmingly disloyal; that he has re-peatedly said he believed the Confederacy telephone distance of a dress suit and the conventional high hat. He has discarded the red paint outfit, and the town no longer assumes a vermillion hue when he arrives There is in New Orleans to-day a cowboy, one who has but recently left the cattle ranch, a quiet, unassuming young man of education and refinement, such a man as one expects to meet anywhere except on the plains, chasing a cow with a lariat. is W. M. Kerns, and he is registered at the St. Charles Hotel. He is a graduate of Stamford University of the class of 1899, and after spending a year in Europe went a man who had fought in the Confederate | to New Mexico and began life as a cowpuncher near Carlsbad. He now owns a small herd and is fascinated with the life. He is different from the cowboy of old in that he can talk something besides shop. He is well posted as to the conditions of the Territory and talks interestingly of the country. Speaking of the conditions there,

"There has been a great rush to the copper mines to the west of Eddy county. They made a very rich strike there a few months ago and several large deals were made, but of recent date the excitement seems to have abated somewhat. The country is flooded with prespectors, but the transportation facilities, or rather lack of them, prevents the rapid development of the copper mining interests of the country, the miners have to haul their ore fifty or sixty miles by wagon. I think New Mexico has a bright future. A few years ago cattle was the only industry in the Territory, but now, while cattle is the chief product, we raise some of the finest fruit in the world therepeaches and apples—while the copper mines promise to be a great source of wealth. The cattle are in better condition this ear than for many years previous. had good rains in July and the grazing is We also have politics in the Territory. The issue in the recent election was statehood. Sentiment is about divided on the question, but Roddey, the Democratic candidate, was elected delegate to Congress on a statehood platform. I am not the only Stamford man in New Mexico. I have heard of about a half a dozen of them

# CRUSH OF BUSINESS

down there recently, but I think I am the

only cowpuncher in the lot. I don't know

when I brought up in the town about dark

one afternoon. But I like the country and

the place until about two years ago,

why I went to Carlsbad. I had never heard

#### The South Shares with Rest in the Abounding Prosperity.

Atlanta Constitution. The prosperity of this country is no myth, and the South is getting a part of it. Whether it is getting all that it should have, or would like to have, is another story. Nevertheless, she is doing more business than she has facilities to handle with the dispatch and satisfaction demanded by those who are feverish with the lust of enterprise that has taken hold upon

All of the Southern railroads complain of a shortage of cars, and cannot beg, borrow or steal from other roads enough to meet the demand of their patrons. There appears to be nowhere in the Union any surplusage of cars and engines. The railroad companies are fighting for rolling stock and every factory in the country that manufactures it is months and months behind

the orders on file. The manufacturing industries of the East are surcharged with orders for goods they cannot ship on time for the urgent needs of the people. The West has enormous crops of all the products of the forests, farms and mines, and is beseeching the great trunk lines that run to the Eastern narkets and seaports for cars to carry the ron, grain and forage that this country and Europe are begging for. The South needs cars both ways-for the transportation of cotton eastward, and the bringing back of the winter stocks of every nature which the people are anxious to buy, and for the supplying of coal to the hundreds and thousands of new and old industrial plants that are making these Southern States strong rivals of the other manu-

facturing districts of the Union. It does not lie in our mouth, of course to suggest how this congestion of business at all radial points may be relieved; that is problem that is giving sleepless nights to the experts in charge of the transportation interests of the country. We only express what should be the general spirit of congratulation that the business of the country is showing this magnificent development and especially that the South is getting that proportional share which is indicative of her growing strength in productive enterprises. It also indicates the growing ability of the people to pay their debts, improve their homes and exercise a larger liberality toward all of those public enterprises which will make for the attractiveness, solid prosperity and glory of the new-old South.

#### A Point Used by Mrs. Eddy. New York Mail and Express.

The recent command issued by Mrs. Eddy to Christian Science healers not to treat contagious or infectious diseases does not quite meet the difficulty presented by such cases as that at White Plains. The trouble is that the principle involved in the Christian Science practice does not admit of the study on the part of the healers of the conditions which would enable them to judge whether an ailment is contagious or not. It is to the interest of the general community that the sick shall be so guarded and looked after that no contagious or infectious disease shall escape observation and determination, and by its escape be given a chance to spread. Yet how can immunity against contagion be secured through practitioners who do not pretend to be qualified by study to discriminate, or instance, between diphtheria and tonsilitis, or between typhoid fever and pneumonia? And how can a practitioner diag-The admission on the part of the leader

nosticate disease who does not believe there is any such thing as disease! of the Christian Scientists that the public has a right to a skilled determination of the nature of an affliction, whatever it may seems to involve a fitness on the part of healers to judge. That means that they must be qualified practitioners. And nooners. And nobody asks any more than that,